MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884.

Amusemente To-Day. Amisementa To-Dny.

Mijon Opera House—Adenie. 2 P. M.
Coolno—The Little Duke. 2 P. M.
Eden Musee—Concert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Erand Opera House—Separation. 2 P. M.
Monta Opera House—Separation. 2 P. M.
House Morels Theater—Separation. 2 P. M.
House Morels Theater—Separation. 2 P. M.
Pork Theater, Hemolity—Caprics. 2 P. M.
People's Theater—Check. 2 P. M.
House Theater—Selon. 2 P. M.
Phontre Consigue—Investigation. 2 P. M. Theatre Comique-Investigation. SP. M. Tony Poster's Theatre-Dreams. S.P. M. Union Squere I bestre-Lysrood. S.P. M. Wellzeite I heatre-Nedam Butlice. S.P. M. Bd Avenne Th. atre-Nobely's Chim. S.P. M. 54b Avenue Theatre-Callet Back. SP. M. 54th Street Theatre-Dal's Old. SP. M.

Subscription by Mutl-Post Paid. BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... WREKLY, Per Year ..... THE SUN, New York City.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 6, 1884, was: 

The Election in Mr. Blaine's State.

Total for the week ......

If the Republicans carry Maine to-day eyen by a majority of no more than ten or twelve thousand, they will proclaim the result as a glorious victory, inasmuch as in the corresponding September election four years ago the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated. He lacked 190 votes of a majority. On the other hand, if Mr. Robie should be reflected to-day by fifteen or twenty thousand majority, the Democrats will compare the figures with those of November elections when the Republican maicrities have ranged from 25,000 to 32,000. Both methods of comparison will be imperfect and misleading.

The vote of to-day can more properly be compared with that of the last September election in a Presidential year when there was no fusion of Democratic and Greenback Interests. That was in 1876. The Republican vote that year was 75,867, the largest ever cast in Maine, either in September or in November. Connor, the Republican candidate for Governor, beat Talbot, Democrat, by 15,444 votes. Since that time the Greenback movement in Maine, one of the most remarkable episodes in the political history of any State, has appeared, has overshadowed the straight Democratic vote, and has deelined. In the September election five years ago, the Greenbackers polled 47,599 votes. while the Democrats polled only 21,668. There are two Greenback candidates in the field this year, and it will be very interesting to see how their strength compares with that of Mr. JOHN B. REDMAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Here are the September votes for Governor in Maine for the last six Presidential years:

73.766

One fact worth remembering has invariably appeared in the election returns from Maine in Presidential years. The Repub-Bean vote in November has been relatively greater than in September. That is to say, although with the single exception of 1880 fewer Republican votes have been cast for President than for Governor, the majority has always been increased. The increase in the Republican majority in November has ranged from 1,000 to 15,000; and the average increase over the September majority for all seven Presidential elections since the Republican party came into existence has been about 6,750 votes.

But suppose that BUTLER stock should take a start upward in Maine between now and November!

# Biography.

We have read with some surprise in the s of the New York Times a severe and. we think, an unjust criticism of Mr. Dons-HEIMER'S biography of GROVER CLEVELAND.

The complaint is that Mr. DORSHEIMER has not made enough of his subject. On the contrary, if any fault is to be found, it seems to us that he has made too much of him. Mr. CLEVELAND is intellectually a very commonplace man, of limited education and no large experience in affairs, while of society and social usages he knows next to nothing. Though he has lived in Buffalo for many years, he has almost no acquaintances there among the families of the city. It is not too much to say that probably he has never entered in a social way the houses half a dozen families in Buffalo. The incldents in his career are very few, and some of them are very disagrecable. These Mr. DORSHEIMER has passed over with skilful literary generalities, while on every point that should be put to the credit of his subject

he has dwelt as effectively as possible. Mr. Dorsheimer is a very skilful literary artist, as well as a statesman of capacity. and of a most honorable record of public service. He has made the best showing practicable of Mr. CLEVELAND's biography. The defects are all in the subject, not in the author. The work ought to be praised for its solid qualities rather than blamed.

Mr. Cleveland and the Morrison Bill. Mr. HENRY L. NELSON writes to the New York Tribune that he is not Speaker Can-LISLE'S private secretary, but holds a different office, namely, that of Clerk to the Speaker. It is natural that Mr. Nelson should insist on the distinction, for it would be manifestly improper for a private secretary to report or discuss information acquired while acting in a confidential capacity.
What Mr. Nelson says is that to his personal knowledge Mr. CLEVELAND wrote letters to New York members of Congress while the Morrison bill was pending, urging them to stand by Col. Morrison in support of that measure, and that at least one vote was gained for the bill by Mr. CLEVELAND's epistolary ntercession.

The author of this statement regarding Mr. CLEVELAND's relations with the attempted tariff legislation of the last session now adds that "there never was any secret about Gov. CLEVELAND's position on the tariff," and Mr. NELSON was certainly in a way to know what was going on last winter in the free trade camp.

This is very interesting. It would be still more interesting to know what arguments Mr. CLEVELAND used in his volunteer advoeacy of the anti-protection cause. Was the one vote which he won for the tariff-for-revenue-only men gained by the cogency of his reasoning, by the clearness of his statements, or by the impassioned persuasiveness of his appeal? If there was no secret then about Mr. CLEVELAND's opinions regarding a protective tariff, why should he pass over the whole subject in silence when he came to be I tions in dismounting and remounting the

candidate for President and sat down to write a letter defining his views on public questions?

Mr. CLEVELAND, we believe, holds that the office of President is "essentially executive in its nature." Apparently, according to his notions, the person whose function it is to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is the Governor of New York.

Boys for the Sea. What we recently wrote in regard to the training school for seamen which forms a part of our city school system has brought to us many inquiries from parents.

It is manifest that there is a very great demand for schools which shall do something more than give boys an ordinary education. Fathers find that when their sons leave the public schools they are usually ill fitted for the work of earning their living. That is, they are prepared for no definite calling, and the chances are that they will never acquire any expert knowledge which will assure them steady employment and a comfortable livelihood. They are more likely to fall into the places of office boys or shop attendants, and so to be recruits for an army of workers which is already too great, and in which the chances of advancement are far from en-

couraging. It happens, therefore, that many fathers are saddened by the fear that their sons will never be as well placed in life as they are themselves. They have little or nothing to leave the boys, who must depend on their own exertions for a living, but they are anxlous to give them an education which will prove profitable to them, and serve in the place of inherited wealth. But where is that education to be had? The public school does not now furnish it, and the industrial schools they would like to patronize are so few in number that they meet only a small part of the demand.

This training school for seamen is of the nature of an industrial school. That is, it prepares boys for a special calling, and teaches them how to earn their living by manual labor for which there is a steady de mand. Yet the life of a sailor is one to which comparatively few boys are by nature adapted. It is a very hard life, full of dangers, physical and moral. Moreover, since the inroduction of steam, the chances for the sailor are not what they used to be, and our own commercial marine has fallen into a sad state of decadence. In the old days, many merchant Captains, especially in the East India and China trade, were able to make their fortunes before they had passed middle life. But now the conditions have changed, and it is seldom that one gets more than a comfortable salary. Meantime the surroundings of the ordinary seaman have not improved on the average, and probably the general quality of sailors is not as good as it was in former days. The seaman may be only a day laborer on the water, doing the hardest kind of work under the severest discipline for very moderate wages.

But the training ship, the St. Marv's, has this great advantage, that it fits boys who like the sea, and are determined to go to sea, for an employment in which they will be experts, and in which they need never be idle. Every graduate of that ship of good character, as we understand it, is sure to be in demand He is sure of his living so long as he behaves himself. He also has fair chances for moderate advancement. He may get to be the officer of a steamer at reasonably good pay, or he may rise to be mate or captain of a sailing vessel, with wages sufficient to support him in average comfort.

A father in Brooklyn, who has a son with a liking for the sea, asks us a question coneerning the St. Mary's, the answer to which will furnish information for many others:

"I have an only son nearly 18 years of age, who grad iated at one of our best public schools several years ago and, having tried the mercantile and banking pursuits without any decided calling for either. I find his prediler tions for the sea still strong, and have partly consented to allow him a chance to 'judge of the pudding by the eating.' I am a poor man, and naturally desire to know what expense I am forced to before embarking in an the subject. Of course, I am personally not in sympa thy with my boy's tuclinations, but am willing to sacr. fice my own feelings in the matter if the proposed trip should result in benefit to him."

The only expense for the whole course of two years' training on the St. Mary's is an entrance fee of thirty-five dollars, to cover the expense of clothing and other personal necessaries. Of course the amount of money the boy gets besides depends on the will and the ability of the parent; but that first payment is all the city requires.

-Remember that your boy will have to go through a severe training for a life of hardship and self-denial. He will be treated like a sailor, and must not be afraid of tar or work or storm or discipline.

# The Quebec Artillery Competition.

The success of the Canadians, during the last few years, in winning prizes at the annual artillery competitions at Shoeburyness, has been gracefully acknowledged by sending an English volunteer artillery team to Quebec for the matches there. The subscriptions for this purpose amount to between \$2,500 and \$3,000, and the Queen, in addition, has offered a special \$500 prize. As the British detachment has been picked from the Second and Fourth Durham, Second and Third Middlesex, First Kent, First Sussex, Second Northumberland, Second East York, and Fourth West York, nine organizations all over the country being ransacked to procure twenty-two enlisted men, they ought to be able to present a fine effect against any team not picked with the same care from the crack organizations of Canada.

When we observe the summer's work of the volunteer artillery both of Great Britain and the Dominion, and compare it with that of our own militia, the contrast is striking At the recent annual prize meeting and came of instruction of the British National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness, which immediately preceded the departure of the detachment for Quebec, there were present no fewer than 182 gun detachments. It was the twentieth annual meeting of this school of gunnery, and the instruction and practice lasted a fortnight, one week being assigned to half the competing detachments and the other to the remainder. The teaching was thorough and systematic, while numerous and valuable prizes stimulated competition among the detachments, which represented a great many organizations in all parts of Great Britain. The Royal Artillery officers and men helped the volunteers, and the Government, as usual, aided the work not only with material and with the use of the plant at Shoeburyness, but with appropriations of money. The drill was with Palliser muzzle loaders and Armstrong breech loaders, and

with ordnance of very large calibre. We find in progress, just before the Shoeouryness gunnery school, a camp of the new Scottish National Artillery Association, near Dundee. This meeting also occupied a fortnight, and as many as 114 different gun detachments were present during its course. while more than 1,800 rounds of ammunition were expended. As at Shoeburyness, the main competitions were with 64-pounders and 40-pounders, and there were competi-

pieces. There were desirable prizes for su

periority in these matches. We also find two provisional brigades of volunteer artillery, one composed of the First Glamorgan and the First Gloucester, and the other of the Devon and Cornwal artillery, manning the coast defences a Plymouth, each brigade taking a week's training in all the duties required of a gar rison. To this must be added the record o nundreds of parades for drill and gun practice by individual organizations.

Now, in addition, we see a new set of ar tillery competitions going on at Quebec with a picked body of English voluntee gunners crossing the ocean to participate in it. The programme includes not only target practice of all sorts, but repository competitions, or those for the moving and the shift ing of guns, either from the carriages to the ground, or from one carriage to another, and so on. Throughout the summer, the Ca nadian artillery, which has always been kept in an unusually good condition of efficiency has had practice like that spoken of as going on in England and Scotland.

The contrast between the attention paid to artillery practice in the Dominion and Great Britain, and the comparative neglect of it by our own militia, is very suggestive.

### The Real Fault.

Our valued contemporary, the Evening Post, is justly displeased at the scandal respecting Mr. CLEVELAND, but it lays the plame in the wrong quarter. " If such matter is to be introduced into Presidential con tests hereafter," says the Evening Post every mac who can afford the expense will naturally desire to send his family out of the country till the campaign is over; while those who cannot will establish as rigorous a quarantine against newspapers as the Treasury Department has established against the rags

of which they are composed." Our contemporary ought to understand that the fault is entirely in the man and not in the newspapers. An incompetent, undeserving, and immoral candidate having been nominated for the Presidency, it becomes a matter of public duty that the facts should be made known, so that voters may act at the polls with their eyes open and with sufflcient means of arriving at an intelligent judgment about their votes.

Whenever an adventurer in politics is nominated upon the strange issue of superior purity and elevation of character, while all the time he is a man of gross and degraded tastes and habits, it is to be hoped that the truth may be fully brought out every time and the calamity of electing such a man to the Presidency be averted.

The error lies not in the newspapers that do what they ought to do in the premises, but in the attempt to promote an ignorant and unfit political adventurer into the highest station of our Government.

### Keep to the Truth !

We beg leave to observe to the esteemed Springfield Republican that it is best to keep truth on one's side in politics as in other matters. The following sentence of the Republican violates this rule badly:

"We presume its readers will recall with what dillgence The Sun knifed Bayand before the Chicago Cou-vention by digging up and reprinting his Dover speech, and remarking that it would kill him."

This is all faise, and there's no excuse for it THE SUN republished the Dover speech on une 14 last for the purpose of giving with it Mr. BAYARD's own indignant and elequent protestation of loyalty delivered in the Sen ate in 1876 in reply to Mr. BOUTWELL; and also for the purpose of showing that there was nothing in the speech which should disqualify its author as a candidate for the Pres idency in 1884. Here is our comment upon the subject on June 18:

"It seems very absurd, at a time when the most emi nent Confederates are holding offices of immense power and importance under the Government, when they are figuring with such distinction, and some of them with such patriotic usefulness, as Senators and as Represen tatives, that an able and experienced statesman like Mr. Barano should be ruled out of the Democratic National Convention, not by any allegation that he was a Confed erats himself, or that he sympathized with the purposes of the Confederates in the civil war, but solely by the circumstance that in public speeches twenty years ago he said some things which Houses Greeney and Assa. HAM LINCOLN also said at the same time, but which, it is thought, might now be employed by Mr. Busing and his followers as points of attack against Mr. Bayand if he

t the head of the Democratic ticket) We would also record here our earnest conviction that Mr. Bayand would be a far stronger candidate than Gov. CLEVELAND in the State of New York, as well as isewhere. CLEVELAND is deservedly a weak candidate imong Democrats, because he has followed his own selfish purpose by undertaking to rule without regard to the party which made him Governor; and all the Repub can kickers in the world could not make up for the Democratic votes he might lose if he were the can date. If quality is what we look for, Bayano is infinitely preferable; and if availability be the test, there is, is our Judgment, a vast advantage in taking Bayann."

Such is the simple truth respecting this affair, and we await from the Springfield Republican an apology adequate to its offence We do not often quote from our own columns, but when such an accusation is brought against us, it seems proper to make he reply conclusive.

Some people assert that there is more truth than poetry in Walt Whitman's verses, and, myway, it is doubtless true that there is more truth than poetry in his prose. It is not diffi ult to believe that a philosophic dictum, said to have been spoken by the good gray poet o the late horrid dish-rattling earthquake, is true, at least in the world of politics lieve," said the bard of Camden, " with KANT in the unsubstantiality of things. It is doubtfu if what we see around us has any real exist Everything is delusive, evasive, and shaky.'

Can it be true that the Republicans are supporting a man like BLAINE for President Can it be true that the Democrats are support ng a man like CLEVELAND for President And CLEVELAND's letter-is it not "delusive evasive, and shaky?" Oh, Kant! oh, Bishop BERRELEY! oh. BLAINE and CLEVELAND! WOU

t were true that nothing is but what is not ! By all means send Mr. McADoo back to Congress. The Democrats of the Seventh dis trict of New Jersey cannot do better at their convention in Hoboken to-day than to renomi nate the present Representa tive

Our esteemed friend, Field Marshal MURA HALSTEAD, expresses the opinion that Senato Logan is a "grand figure in the campaign." He also thinks that Gen. BUTLER" is to be pur down as a disturbing element." He is undoubtedly a disturbing element, but we don' celieve he is to be put down.

Even in Kentucky, famed for big men and drinks, the watery gospel of St. John seems to be spreading. The Blue Grass whiskey is said to be most excellent, but recent observations indicate that the Kentucky water is also a good article, of which it is to be feared the Kentuckians have hitherto made too little use. The have been inclined to take the natural bu not impregnable ground that water is use ful in the wash room, while whiskey is always useful, instructive, and agreeable This fine old view is perhaps way with the fine old Bourbon which sustained it. Slowly but surely the Maine-Kansa idea encroaches upon the Kentucky idea. Thus, our esteemed contemporary, the Har ourg Democrat, warns its readers: "Don't forget to take a drink of pure water before breakfast." This is a good beginning. The

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. FOLGER? Various Interesting Speculations as to Impending Changes in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The sudden death of Judge Folger was not a surprise here, where the critical condition of his health during the past year was well known. He was a worn-out man long before he left the capital to seek rest at Geneva. In the conscientious discharge of duty he undertook more labor than was really necessary. Distrustful of some of his subordinates, and yet unwilling to replace them with others who enjoyed his full confidence, he assumed the drudgery of details that no Secretary should be perplexed with.

The general belief that as a candidate for Governor Judge Foiger represented the per-sonal wishes of the President and of the Administration is an error. His own honorable ambition sought that distinction, independently of any influence or desire on the part of the Administration. He did not foresee, as his associates did, the crushing defeat which was a severe blow to his pride and was the cause of lasting mortification.

It is hardly probable that the President will

seek a Secretary of the Treasury from political life outside of his present Administration man of sufficient standing who would accept that office for the remaining six months of the term, unless he had the small ambition to appear in the dull chronology of official succession. A member of the Cabinet may be assigned to this department, if the President should be indisposed to take Mr. French, the First Assistant Secretary, who is not a favorite at the White House, and who is now returning from Europe. The law makes no distinction between the two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and Mr. French only gets the rank conventionally by seniority of service. His junior, Mr. Coon, who was recently appointed. is more acceptable in many respects.

When Judge Gresham retires from the Post Office Department Mr. Hatton, the enterprising First Assistant, who has been on the anxlous seat for this vacancy a long time, will undoubtedly be appointed for the remainder of the term on condition that he promises not to make a splurge.

Should there be no other changes, Mr. Arthur's Administration will end like that of Mr. Buchanan, with two places in the Cabinet filled by head clerks of the respective depart-

### Mr. Coon's Chances. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- That Gen. Arthur

will do what is right regarding the vacant seat in the Cabinet no one doubts. Many believe that Acting Secretary Coon's appointment to succeed Judge Folger as Secretary of the Treasury will necessarily tollow. Mr. Coon's standing in the fluancial world is good-at standing in the fluancial world is good—at home and abroad. When he was promoted from a subordinate post to that of Assistant Secretary he received an unusual compliment in the shape of a cubic despatch from the great house of the Rothschilds congratulating him on his advancement. This came about as the result of Mr. Coon's official visit abroad a few years ago on important business, when he was brought into contact with the principal bankers and capitalists of England and other countries. He has grown up in the Treasury, and is perfectly familiar with all its details. He has a good head and an honest heart. He is in his prime. His appointment to be Secretary of the Treasury would be according to the best idea of advancement in the public service on merit.

best idea of advancement in the public service on merit.

What may lead the President to change Judge Gresham to the Treasury is his wish to do something bandsome for his friend Mr. Frank Institon, who would succeed Gresham, This idea is prominent in the question, and it is not impossible that the appointment of Judge Polger's successor will turn on Hatton, for whom Mr. Coon will have to stand aside.

## What Are Butler's Chancest-Views of a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are many causes operating, and rapidly taking tangible shape, to justify prognostication that Gen. Butler will be first instead of third in the race for the Presidency. His incomparable address to his constituents and his subsequent speeches are a new revelation in politics. The fullest intellect can comprehend, as he puts them, the subtle points of political economy.

Conducting his own canvass, in the bold manner so

natural to him, he is rapidly and indelibly impressing is personality on the minds and hearts of the people. If the majority of our people have, as we trust, a proper national pride in the moral as well as intellectusi character of the foremost man of this republic, surely they will concede the palm, in both respects, to

Graver Cleveland is a mere tyro in statesmanship, The nomination was forced upon a divided delegation from his own State, and was effective only through the infamous unit rule. His private character is proved to be such as will unquestionably detract from him that moral element which the machine never controls. The two great parties are breaking up from the same cause-unworthy candidates, and-in addition, the feet

ing is strongly against a further least of power to the Republican party.

How many of the speeders from each party will vote for flutler? We think enough to elect him, if to the

ion are added the converts he is daily making by his matter of fact official speeches.

This year, with four candidates in the field, Gen. But-

ler starts with 2,000,000 votes morally certain.
In 1889, with but two cambidates, the vote was: Garfield-Electoral, 213; popular, 4,454,416. Hancock-Electoral, 153; popular, 4,444,952.

Like the Abolitionists of old and the Prohibitionists of to-day, the Butler men are known to be tenacious, and they have a powerful stimulus in feeling proud of the character and achievements of their candidate. Yours A BUTGER DEVOTER. New York, Sept. 6.

### The Delay in Getting Ambulances. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I see by

fur Sex of yesterday that a policeman, though working hard, could not obtain an ambulance within an hour from the time the first call was sent from the station.

In case of a street accident this time might mean to numan life sacrificed for want of what I have already advocated—a public ambulance telegraph or telephone call, similar to the fire alarm in this city or the Chicago advocated—a paint and the call with the collection of the Chicago system of heip calls.

As I have before said, I have no axe to grind, and ask this solely for the public good, which all true friends of the people will appreciate. Of course, do my suggestious bear fruit I would naturally be pleased.

Wileos craonic.

Wilson Strong, New York, Sept. 6.

# A Cry for Thurman

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: I want ou to try and have Butler resign and have Cleveland do the same. Then we can put the "Grand Old Roman" in the lead, and the people would have the greatest and best President the score held that high office—old Allen G. Thirman! The score well that high office—old Allen G. Thirman! The score was the resident of the property of the score will support him with all there, and the free about that result had the people will reduce.

I am 72 years old, have veried in seven States and Rnow thereof I speak. Thurman could carry all the Western States and the South. In the interest of the people do your utmost. Truly for the right, Dexrox, Texas, Sept. 1. the same. Then we can put the "Grand Old Roman" in

Pence Restored in the Interior Department. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- Everything is levely again between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The great disturbing question whether the latter should occupy a room in the Interior Department, away from the Indian Office, which was removed to another building, has been settled by the surrender of Mr. Teller, who attempted to drive the Commissioner of Indian Affairs out to the new quarters of his bureau. After this victory had been achieved Mr. Price withdrew his resignation.

### Undoubtedly a Boston Monkey. From the Boston Evening Transcript

There is a chimpanzee at the Central Park in New York, a plump and portly fellow, who is the con-stant centre of an admiring group of visitors. His touth is under his nose, notfin front of it, as in most monkeys, his cars are human, and his hands are like those of a child. He has an intelligent look, and eyes a visitor curiously to see if he has ever met him before. When he goes to sleep he rolls himself up in a blanket like a soldier in camp. He is Thinking, Not Talking.

From the Indianapelis Journal.

Has Mr. Hendricks concluded to let up on lleveland's record? It looks like it. He has made no riticism for three whole days.

### Book Notes. A beautiful volume of 634 pages is published

by T. Y. Crowell & Co. containing the principal poems of Mr. Swinburne. Editor, R. H. Stoddard. Mr. J. R. Dodge, the Statistician of the Agricul tural Burcau, has written a pamphlet on the rela-tions of the general distribution of industries to the welfare of the farmer, the value of his lands, and the size of his income. "Farm and Pactory," as the little

too matutinal cocktail is dashed from the lips of Kentucky, if she follows the salvice of our contemporary; and well she may. There is sicely illustrated. The extraordinary interest of the time enough for her to delay after breaklast. contemporary; and we'll she may. There is nicely illustrated. The extraordinary time enough for her to drink after breaklast. original is well preserved in this version.

THE OUTLOOK IN BROOKLYS.

High Melanghita Coming Home to Try to Stemate Butler Current.

The political situation in Brooklyn will be interesting this week. The Democratic leaders, in view of the disaffection existing in several Democratic strongholds, are mu couraged, and confidentially admit that they are engaged in a hopeless struggle. strength which Butler has developed among the masses of laboring men surprises then Few Democratic meetings have been held at which Butler's name has not received as loud and long as those for Cleveland. Careful estimates place the Butler vote in Kings ounty between 12,000 and 15,000. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin will return to Brooklyn this week from his summering at Lake George. His genius will be taxed to the

tmost to straighten out the unsatisfactor; condition of his party. It is believed that Mr McLaughlin and his immediate following will concentrate their efforts on the local campaign. The fat office of Sheriff will be up for competition this year, and Mr. McLaughlin will have a hard time to reconcile the claims of the various candidates, who include H. H. Wheeler, Frank White, John Delmar, John H. Doscher, Thomas A. Kerrigan, and James Shevlin. The election of an Auditor and a Comptroller also comes up. of an Auditor and a Comptroller also comes up, and the Democrats will try to maintain their hold on these offices, which furnish considerable patronage. Mr. Voege will probably be renominated as Auditor and Mr. Brinkerhoff as Comptroller. To secure the election of Democratic candidates for local offices it will, however, be more necessary than ever that the various nominating conventions be free and open, as there is a strong undercurrent of disaffection in many quarters. The managers of the Butler campaign in Brooklyn are astute, and they propose to make the most of this disaffection for the benefit of their candidate.

It is not the intention of the Prohibitionists to hide their light under a bushel. Several St. John and Daniel clubs have been organized, and a central association will be formed of representatives from the various wards. A heal-quarters has been secured in Fulton street, opposite Music Hall, from which a large amount of tomperance literature will be issued during the next two months. A St. John man said:

For the first time, our party will be thoroughly organized this year. We shall have from eight to ten men at every polling place in Kings county on election day, and in addition to this every voter will have a copy of our teket before lie goes to the noils. We are going to poll a surprising vote here, as well as throughout the country. How many votes will St. John get in Brooklyn? I think 3,000 or 4,000, at least. If the people thoroughly understood our principles, it would be 30,000 or 40,000." and the Democrats will try to maintain the

TRYING TO EVIDE THE LAW. New Plan for Obtaining Campaign Funds

from Government Clerks. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- A new plan for obaining campaign funds from Government cierks has come to light through a letter adlressed by one of the clerks to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton of the Civil Service Commission. The plan is to request clerks to join a State Association, the membership of which is composed of employees and officers in various departments. and the request is accompanied by a statement that "upon recommendation of the Executive Committee \* \* the association voted to amend the Constitution by making the dues for membership \$5 for two years, payable in

for membership \$5 for two years, payable in advance."

Mr. William P. Freeman, who received one of these requests, wrote to Mr. Eaton and asked him whether payment to such an organization is not in violation of the Civil Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, the intent in domanding the fee being, as he freeman) assumed, to hand over the money for some political purpose.

Mr. Eaton in his reply says that he has received several letters asking similar questions, and asids:

If the funds thus being collected are intended, in whole or in part, to be used for any political purpose the request for them, their payment, and their reception would each be, in my opinion, a separate violation of that act, making all members taking any part in the transaction liable to indeterment.

He quotes the elevanth section of the Civil

He quotes the eleventh section of the Civil Service act of 1883, which prohibits employees of the Government from soliciting or receiving assessments, subscriptions, or contributions for political purposes, and says:

He says further that, if an association of the character referred to has for itself, wholly or in part, a political as well as a social or other purpose and activity, it would be a violation of the act to collect or receive money, even as dues, to be expended by the association for such ends; that if such an association, directly or indirectly, solicits or receives money for such ends; that if such an association, directly or indirectly, solicits or receives money for such obsets from its members, or pays such money to any Federal officer for the promotion of any political object or purpose whatsoever, the act is thereby violated. of any political object or purpose whatsoever, the act is thereby violated.

# A Lament for Polger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are steeped in sorrow here for the loss of Charles J. Folger. He was the able lawyer, the wise and just Judge, and the good neighbor. His loss is almost irreparable. It seems hard to connect his death with any political event, yet it is doubtless true that political defeat hastened his dissolution. If the election of 1882 were to occur now ho the resuit !

But it was not Folger that was beaten for Governor. It was the odious gag and unit rules and false voting in the Republican conventions of that time. Yet the gag and fraud were re-peated still more arbitrarily in the Democratic conventions of 1884, and the consequences are likely to be alike. MONROE. ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.

# Application in Behalf of a New Pronoun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In refer-To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: In reference to the lack of a personal pronoun of singular number, common gender. I would respectfully suggest the word twen, adding a for the possessive and changing into in for the objective, there. Sominative, twen; possessive, twens; objective, twen. Using your examples we have:

"If any man or woman breaks this rule twen shall be fined \$5," Will the lady or gentleman, who owns this pug dog please claim twens property?"

"If Mr. or Mrs. Smith calls I will see twem."

The syllable twen, suggesting two and one, might be used instead of twen. Chas. Dietz, 250 Tenth avenue.

### Statistics of Divorce in France. From the London Times, Aug. 20,

The total number of separation orders applied for in France in 1882 was 5,004, but of these only 3,523 came before the courts to settle their differences. being a decrease of 145 from the previous year, although 239 in excess of the average from 1876 to 1889. Out o these cases 4:0 were struck off the lists-128 on account of the death of one of the parties implicated or from a desarchination to proceed with the case and 281 from the reconciliation of the husbands and wives. This, therefore, reduced the actual number of cases tried to an order of separation made in 2.800. Of the 3.523 actions on the list, 3.016, or 86 per cent., were brought by the wives, and 507 only, or 14 per cent. by the husbands. while cross actions were brought by the laster in 140 cases, and by the wives in 42. This, however, scarcely relieves the male portion of French society from having o bear the greater portion of the blame of causing up happiness in married life. In 2,260 of the cases, or 6 per dent , there were children to the marriages.

As regards the occupations of those seeking divorce.

the majority came from the ranks of workingmen an servants, who numbered 1,518, or 43 per cent, the others being as follows: In trade or business, 706; professional or living on private means, 49; agriculturists, 420; oc-cupation unknown, 399. The duration of the married life at the time of the petition for separa-tion varied considerably. In 23 cases the couples had been united less than a year; in 000 cases, from one year to five; in 1,000 cases, from five to ten years; in 1.351, from ten to twenty years; in 401, from t thirty years; in 117, from thirty to forty years; and in 19, from forty to fifty years. Considering, too, the conventional aspect in which

marriage is looked upon in France, it is surprising to find that incompatibility of temper, occasionally amounting to serious quarrelling and personal injury, was the cause of separation in by far the greater number of cases, there having been only 28 in which one of the parties to the cause had been convicted for some serious crime, while in 152 cases an accusation of infidelity was nade by the husband against the wife, the converse tak ing place in 104 cases. It is, of course, a matter of ex-treme difficulty to ascertain the res. proportion of seprations throughout the country, as there are so many which are made a matter of private arrangement, of which no account is taken; but, as far as official tables can tell us, it would seem that in 1882 there were 280,460 narriages, while the separations legally amounted to 2,500, being about 19 divorces to 1,000 The department of Seine naturally gave rise to most

cases, being 28 per 1.000. followed by Sarthe with 21; Meurths et Moselle, 19; Eure, 18; Somme, 17; Marne, Maine-et-Loire, Calvados, and Orne, 16; Ardennes, book is called, is full of suggestive information and in-structive reasoning. It is published by the American Seuse, Seine et Oise, and Gironde, 15 each. The propor tion varied from 9 to 16 in 17 departments, and from 3 to 8 in 45, those which figured least of all being Creuse, Savole, Ariege, Vienne, Yauchuse, and Aveyron, none of which rose above 2, while Ardeche, Deux Sevres, and Corsica contributed I each, Indre and the Landes none.

THE STRANGEST OF POSSILS.

A Correspondent who Thinks be Has Found the Petrified Head of a Fairy.

Indian Territory, about twenty miles from the west line of Benton county, Ark. The country through which the Spavinaw flows rough. In many places rocky bluffs rise to a considerable height on either side, and some times on both sides. Rugged hills that can be seen for miles on either side flank the stream from its source to its mouth. The rocky formation seems to be flint and limestone. The bed tion seems to be flint and limestone. The bed of the creek is composed of solid rock in some places and very coarse gravel in others. The water is clear and limpid, always cool and pleasant in the hottest summer weather.

The supposed fossil is about the size of a large wainut. The features of the human face—syes, nose, mouth, forehead, cheeks and chin—may all be discerned; of course, not readily and distinctly by every one, but still they are there—somewhat distorted, it is true, for the chin is not in line with the nose, which makes one eye appear to be lower than the other. But this may be accounted for by the fact that the body, before and at the time petrification began, was lying on one side with something under the head, thus raising it above the plane on which the body rested. The lower law is fallen, as is usually the case after death. Water flowing over it and other action of the elements have defaced it to some extent, but, if it does not prove itself to be a genuin fossil of a human head, it is certainly a surprising imitation, and I cannot believe that it is a mere freak of nature. The sutures or seams in the skull, with so many other points of resemblance, seem to preclude all idea of its being only a freak, and yet nature is full of freaks.

I know that it is a very common thing for people in rough countries like this to pick up curious specimens in the forms of various sorts of stones, but I have never seen anything in the shape of a fossil bearing any resemblance to a human head so small as this. It was lying half buried in the loose dirt on the bank of the creek, and only a few feet from the water's edge, when it attracted my notice. The features were turned up, showing the outlines of a human face, although it lay some distance from me. None but persons entirely generant of geology, and most of them of limited intelligence, have seen it, yet most of them agree that it must be a fossil human head. I shall not be satisfied till it of the creek is composed of solid rock in some ignorant of geology, and most of them of limited intelligence, have seen it, yet most of them agree that it must be a fossil human head. I shall not be satisfied till it has been investigated by scientific men. I have written more than once to a distinguished scientist, but have received no answer, and now hope that through the medium of This Sun I may at last bring this little stone into notice.

CHEROKEE CITY, Ark., Sept. 2.

# IMPORTANT ECCLESIASTICAL SUIT,

Involving the Possession of the Lutheran Church Property in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7 .- An interesting legal ecclesiastical question, involving the ownership of church property valued at several hundred thousand dollars, is being argued before a special referee in this city. In 1837 the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and adiacent States expelled the Rev. Godfrey Dreher from its membership for heterodoxy. A major ity of the incorporators and members of the synod arrayed themselves on the side of the Roy, Mr. Drober, and with him became associated with the Tennessee Synod, and held possession of the church property in this State. Those who adhered to the South Carolina Synod instituted suit to obtain possession of the church temporalities before Chancellor Job Johnson. In 1841 Chancellor Johnson filed his decree, setting forth that the adherents of the South Carolina Synod were the proper custodians of the church property, and that those who seeded or were expetied lost all rights therein, but as the adherents had failed to give notice to the flev. Mr. Dreher and his followers of the action of the synod in reference to the expulsion the flev. Mr. Dreher and the seeders were permitted to hold possession of the church property, and the bill in equity was dismissed. Counsel for the South Carolina Synod have recently given the notice required in the decree of Chancellor Johnson rendered in 1841, and have filed complaint and demand for relief. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and the proceedings of the reference are of unusual interest, as the form of baptism, the administration of the Lord's supper, and other matters of Lutheran Church government and detrine are being inquired into and argued. ted with the Tennessee Synod, and held pos-

### Did the Duke of Wellington Try to Save From the London Times, Aug. 26.

On reading Sir William Fraser's letter in Dumfries I am struck by the curious discrepancy that exists between the late Duke of Wellington's statemen made to him, regarding his father's endeavor to save Ney's life, and that contained in a paper which the Duke howed me some years ago (and allowed me to copy) the memorandum being in his father's own words, take

his utmost, privately, to save the Marshal's life, and that it was wholly in consequence of the absolute refusal c the King of France's Ministers to advise him to gran the Duke's request that he, as a matter of duty, at stained from publicly asking of Louis XVIII, this favor But the Duke's own account of the matter, as given the paper I have mentioned, is altogether different. am serry that I am unable to refer to it just now; bu on my return to Fulham I would produce it if desired. It is in substance as follows: At the time of Ney's ar-rest the Duke had made his customary evening appearance at the Tuileries, and on going up, as usual, to the King, was surprised by his Majesty turning away for him. To make sure, however, that he was not mis-taken, he went up a second time, but again the "cold shoulder" (as he expressed it) was given him, and, not choosing to stand that sort of thing, the Duke flung him-self out of the Tulicrics, from which he afterward ab-

In the mean time Nev was tried and shot, and after that event the Due d'Artois called upon Wellington to express his brother's surprise and grief at the sudden estrangement that had so unhappily and unaccountably occurred between the King and one to whom his Majesty owed so much, Ac., and he begged, with tears, the Duke to come as before; and this the Duke (after

ome homely utterances) consented to do. Wellington of course, saw through the ruse, but ad-nitted that the affront prevented him from asking for Ney's life to be spared as a personal favor; while, on

public grounds, he did not consider that the Marshal had any claims for intervention on his behalf.

Monrage McMegoo, General.

# Working the Grewler.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please oblige an inquisitive reader by describing the process of "working the growler."

1 Squissir. The essentials of this "process" are a tin pail or growler, beer to fill it, and a gang to sit around—generally outdoors -- and empty it, passing it from hand t hand. Crime is merely incidental.

# Butler and Reform.

The morning light is breaking.
The darkness disappears. The sons of toil are waking From out the sleep of years. A sound like to an ocean, Proclaims the rising storm Of thousands in con For Butler and Reform.

CHORES: Then join the ranks of Butler, Our leader, brave and free And cast your vote for Butler, Our banner is unfurling To wave above the for. And all the gange of rascals

From power and place must go.

Look how the gathering legions From farm and workshop swarin, To join the swelling chorus Or Butler and Reform. The old corrupted parties Are shattered past recall; Too late they read in terror The while, new hopes are springing, New clubs by hundreds form,

And all the land is ringing For Butter and Reform. Arouse! ye toiling millions. Where busy later hums, Ho! land-grabbers and tyrants. The day of reckening cen es Dim eyes are growing brighter And hearts best high and warm. With Butler and Reform.

Long have we lived in bondage, Seneath the rascals' power, While tyranny's oppression Grew harsher every hour: But now the sky grows brighter. The sun shines through the storm, And augure bright the future For Butler and Reform.

The bugle sounds advance! Betrayers of the people Lament their hopeless chance Our scattered foes are flying Like clouds before the storm; We'll sweep the land in triumph With Butler and Reform D. Louis Bongs.

Then close your ranks and forward!

## BUNDEAMS.

-One of the greatest curiosities in Japan is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes 1,000 pieces to make a dollar,

CHEROKEE CITY, Ark., Sept. 3 .- An extra-These are called "cash," and are seldom received by forordinary fossil-if fossil it is-was picked up y me on the banks of Spavinaw Creek, in the -Skeleton coral is produced by steeping ordinary coral in dilute muriatic sold for a long time. The lime is dissolved and a delicate framework of silica

eft. Some of these skeletons are so delicate that they

break in drying. All should be kept under glass.

—Uranium photography is becoming popular in France. The saits of the metal are gold, green and greenish-brown, and in thin layers produce very delicate tints. For photographing forests and land scapes they are superior, giving pictures that are nearly perfect reproductions of nature.

-Cremation is making great strides in France. The Prefect of the Seine means to establish Siemens furnaces in several of the cemeteries of Paris, and proposes to cremate all persons whose bodies are not claimed by their friends. If this experiment proves successful, the Government will probably introduce a general bill on cremation. -The widow Van Cott claims to have converted about 40,000 sinners in the course of her minis-terial labors. This is 8,000 more than the number of

conversions reported for last year's work in the whole Presbyterian Church. There is no record either of the Presbyterian converts or those of Van Cott, as to how -Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Nedical Journal, has been lecturing Londoners about turning their efforts to the abatement of smoke and

fog. He thought it rather foolish for them to have "the cholera fright," when they know that the increased death rate in London in some fogg; weeks was as great as "during the prevalence of a heavy cholera epide -A young man in prison at Karlaus, Bohemia, has constructed a marvet of ingenuity in the shape of a watch eight centimetres in diameter and two in thickness, made from the only materials available to him-straw, thread, two needles, and a small place. paper as dial plate. It goes for six hours, and with

the Hamburg police found on the Eitzaleth, an English ship, a quantity of Anarchist papers, a list of German Anarchists, and a package of dynamite and bouts. For allors arrested admitted that they for a long time but served as go-betweens of the German and English archical parties and were themselves members of the anarchical society of Hull, England. -According to the Lumberman's Gazette

-The Gazette de Noss says that on Aug. 8

paper bottles are now largely manufactured in there many and Austria. They are made of rogs, worst pulp, and straw, and are coated on both sides with deriven-nated blood, line, and alumina. They are manufactured in two parts and are ententited to high pressure. When completed they will hold spirits, acid, &c., and are not easly broken. Their cost is very low. -For some time past it has been known

that a colony of bees had established itself in the roof of Stourmouth Church, England, but the year would not allow them to be disturbed. On his death recently the been were destroyed by fumigation. On the honey being taken there was found to be nearly two hundredweight of it, and the bees flied two moderately large parreis. It is stated that during hot weather the honey used to drop into the church.

—The munificence of Han-Qua, the great Chinese millionaire banker, draws attention to the fact that in China nearly all the bankers are also pawn-

rokers. Goods are pledged at from a quarter to a half

of their market value, and at the end of three years become the property of the banker. Legal interest in the Plowery Kingdom is twenty per cent., or as much thereunder as the lender will accept. Bankers interest run as high as thirty-five per cent, per annum. -The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, terianism, now publishes its figures for the year, showng a membership of 122,000, made up of 2,402 churches These churches are served, as far as can be, by 1,503 ministers. The conversions number 0,960, which is sbout four to a church, or six and a haif to each mini-

rate of about three-quarters of an infant to each.

—A band of brigands, thoroughly equipped and disciplined, organized last month for the purpose of operating in Rome and its environs. These roubers, ren-dered desperately bold and ferocious by pinching hunger, have already encountered and killed over a dezen police-men and soldiers, and have frequently nathed pedestrians right under the old city walls, and sometimes even within the gates. The head of one citizen was ransomed at \$200 at Nero's Tomb, a curiosity spot inside the city.

-At a recent meeting of one of our medical societies a list of more than one hundred remedies for cholera was presented. Yet a distinguished doctor stated that probably no real improvement had been made upon the remedies of sixty vears ago, which con-sisted almost wholly of calomel and opinm. The French loctors are experimenting with doses of sulphate of copper as a cure. It appears that workers in coal mines

have had an almost complete immunity from the disease.
---Wheat is cheaper now than it has been for a century in England. In the first half of the present year the average price in the markets there, as recorded veekly in the London Gazette, was only £1 17s. 8d. per quarter. We have to go back 10 1780 to find as low a price. In the interval of 104 years the quarter has only twice been under £2. The contrasticn of wheat has almost ceased in Ireland and Scotland, has greatly

duninished in the western part of England, and is steadily declining even in the eastern. -Much apprehension is felt at the enornous proportions attained by the locust plague in the central Spanish provinces. In the province of Cindad Real not one municipal district is free from the scourge, and the loss sustained by the farmers in this province sione is estimated at two millions of rounds sterling. Some idea of the proportion of the plague may be gathered from the fact that when a band of locusts takes flight the sun is obscured with a dark cloud, and at some places the trains have been forced to stop till the line

was cleared. Meanwhile every vestige of vegetatica has disappeared from the afflicted districts. -When Dumas's bootmaker went down to he Castle of Monte Christo to collect the price of a pair of boots, Dumas would welcome him with delight, order more books, send him into the gardens to ine tim on the choicest food, give him bonquets for his wife and fruits for his children, command a carriage to take him to the station, and stip a Napoleon into his hand for railway fare. All this repeated many times tor a debt of some twenty dollars. "You never 'thou' me as you do others," the bootmaker complained. "Well,

-In a lecture before the Society of Arts. London, Prof. Williams said that twenty pounds of theese contained as much nutritious material as a sheet of sixty pounds, and would give the same value in practical nutriment if it could be as easily digested. The lec-turer then Jemonstrated that the cause of indigestibility in cheese was the loss of its potassium saits in the pro-cess of manufacture. Another savant present decided to experiment as to the feasibility of restoring the loss salts and making the article perfectly digestible. He is said to have succeeded so well that the matter will soon be tried on a large scale. The amount of the blearbonate of potash restored is 14 ounces to I pound of cheese. The two are simply melted together over a slow fire, with a small quantity of milk

-Mr. Davitt's book-"Leaves from a Prison Diary, Or, Lectures to a Solitary Audience"-will shortly be out, appearing simultaneously in this country and on the other sale. Henry George contributes the preface and a chapter to the American edition. The first part will consist of a monologue on traits of criminal character addressed to the historic blackbird. which was Davitt's companion in Portland prison. Sketches of his convict companions in his previous im-prisonment in Dartmoor will fellow, and go into the various plans and schemes of professional thieves and swindlers. Educational reform with reference to the children of the criminal classes will be dealt with, and a final chapter on Irish political crime will show up the Castle system of Government

-A Parisian paper gives an account of a high-class haby farm known as Les Oubliettes, near Charenton. The writer says: "The good woman who takes care of them said, 'That is the son of a great lady. When the pays a visit here her carridge stops at the Jardin des lantes; thence she takes a cab here. I have three children belonging to wives separated from their husbands another is the son of the Marquis do ---- by a friend of his wife's. That little fellow who seems so sad, and is now engrossed in making a sand pie by the steps, har never received a visit. His name is Ivan, and his mother is Russian. He looks wistfully at the others when their mes, and seems, as it were, to gather up the crumbs of the caresses lavished on the lady embraced him and brought tears of joy to his eyes. When she went away Ivan said to his companion, ... Won't you give me a little, bit of your mama!"

-Atlantic Highlands was on Wednesday last the scene of one of the most extraordinary church picnics on record: A large Methodist church hired a steamboat and took nearly 2,000 persons to the grove. one of the chief attractions being the announcement that twenty or thirty infants would be baptized. The "infants" were present according to contract, most of them being babies in arms, but some being from four te thirteen years of age. The baptismal services were held in the open air auditorium, where an immense crowd was gathered. The picnic element of hilarity pervaded the place and the people, to such an extent as to take away the selemnity of the sacred ordinance, and to reduce it to the level of a rare spectacular performance, As the children were passed up to the minister to be sprinkled with baptismal water, semi-jocose remarks were uttered, not at all calculated to impress the ungodly. The opinion was expressed by most of the dis-creet persons who witnessed the show, that although baptism and steamboat picules are both good things in proper time and place, yet the two have nothing suffi-ciently in common to warrant their partnership